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'Big 3' World Peace Is Flayed by Byrnes

Summary of London Conference Broadcast—Izvestia Editorial Bares Soviet Stand

Secretary of State James Byrnes, in a summary of the recent Foreign Ministers Conference at London, admitted that the meeting ended in a stalemate and attributed the major part of the disagreement to the Russian suspicion that the western allies actually did not want the governments in Bulgaria and Rumania which are friendly to the Soviet Union, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Secretary Byrnes broadcast his report to the American people from Washington on Friday night, 24 hours after his return from the meeting in London. He promised to continue his efforts to achieve a lasting peace, but said it would not be an agreement at any price. Declaring that one of the stumbling blocks of the meeting was the stand taken by Russia that the Potsdam agreement had barred China and France from the peace talks, Secretary Byrnes said he was firmly against the dictation of world peace by the "Big-Three" powers.

The Secretary of State said that the real issue at London was whether peace shall be made by three or even five nations to the exclusion of other nations vitally concerned. Mr. Byrnes declared that this has been a people's war and it must be a people's peace. He expressed the hope that the nations who fought the war shall have a chance to make a world peace.

Declaring that Russia wishes to exclude France and China from the Balkan peace settlement, Mr. Byrnes stated that such an exclusion of two permanent members of the Security Council would not bring harmonious relations for the essential success of the whole foundation of cooperation the United Nations organiation.

Soviet Stand Clarified

The Izvestia, official newspaper of the Soviet Government in an editorial on Friday said that the American and British stand on the Balkan peace treaties has imperiled the whole foundation of cooperation among the "Big-Three" nations, according to a San Francisco report.

In the first public explanation of Russia's position toward the recent Foreign Ministers Conference in London, the editorial said, "It is impossible to overestimate the seriousness of the failure of the London talks."

According to the report, the editorial blamed the American and British delegates for the failure of the "Big-Five" Foreign Ministers Conference. It said that Secretary of State James Byrnes and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin departed from the Potsdam agreement when they insisted that France and perhaps China should have a voice in framing the peace treaties. The Russians have insisted that only the nations which signed the armistice terms should draw up the peace treaty.

The Izvestia singled out Secretary Byrnes, the report said, especially as being the one who vetoed the Russian proposal to extend the session another day. It said that Mr. Byrnes "categorically refused to prolong the work of the Foreign Ministers Council. As is well known in international conferences," the Izvestia continued, "one government cannot give orders to another. It's about time this was understood."

WANG SEEN OPTIMISTIC

Predicts Early Solution of Problems Facing Foreign Ministers

Domei

KARACHI, October 6.—The Council of Foreign Ministers has already settled numerous questions concerning preparations for solving the peace problem in Europe, Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, declared today upon reaching here on his way back to China from London.

Foreign Minister Wang stated that he thinks the method to tide over the barriers now confronting the Foreign Ministers' Council will shortly be found. The Council has already done a lot toward settling the peace problem in Europe. Because "peace cannot be divided up," China is now focussing much attention on the solution of the peace problem in Manchuria.

U.S.S.R. Recalls Delegate

The Soviet Government has recalled its military representative from General MacArthur's Headquarters in Japan, according to a London report on Monday quoting the Moscow radio. No explanation was given for the recall of the representative, Lieutenant General Kuzma Nikolaevich Dereyanko, who signed the Japanese surrender document for his Government.

Emperor Consents to Disposal of 3 Palaces; To Be Opened as Public Recreation Grounds

His Majesty the Emperor has graciously consented to dispose of the Hama, Muko and Hakone Detached Palaces for use as public recreation grounds, the Asahi reports. All necessary steps are now being undertaken for the disposal of the three Imperial estates which have been handed down from generation to generation.

The Asahi has learned also that other Imperial Detached Palaces and grounds are likely to be disposed of in the future.

The Hama Palace situated at Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, which was designated as a detached palace in 1870, covers a site of 75,500 tsubo and is famous for its beautiful gardens. In the Meiji era, it was used as the mansion for receiving foreign state guests on several occasions. A duck-hunting ground is located in the spacious grounds. The major portion of the Nakanoshima and Matsu tea houses within the compounds were reduced to ashes by the air raid in May of this year.

The Muko Detached Palace, located at Tsukimiyama, Suma-ku, Kobe, covers 60,000 tsubo and was designated as a detached palace in 1908. A large part of the edifices were destroyed by a series of air raids this year.

The Hakone Detached Palace is the smallest of the three with 41,000 tsubo and is located at Tagoshima, Hakone-machi, Kanagawa Prefecture. It became the Imperial Detached Palace in 1890. After sustaining heavy damage in the earthquake of 1923, the buildings have been torn down.

Mitsubishi Interests Undergo Big Reform

5 Men, Bearing War Responsibility, Resign; Koyata Iwasaki Remains

A large-scale reshuffle in the personnel as well as a reform of the functional structure of the Mitsubishi interests in order to conform with the new situation has been announced, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The result is that the system of president and vice-president of the Mitsubishi Honsha, or the Mitsubishi holding company, has been abolished to be replaced by the board of directors and president. All the directors of the Mitsubishi interests' affiliated concerns, aged about 65 years, have withdrawn from active service.

All this will be submitted to the general meetings of shareholders of the concerns late this month and decided upon formally.

Those who are generally believed as more or less responsible for the war, the paper reports, have all resigned. They are Kiyoshi Gogo, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd., Takeo Kato, president of the Mitsubishi Bank, Kanzo Tanaka, president of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, Sobun Yamamuro, president of the Mitsubishi Trust Company, and Kazuo Funada, director-in-chief of the Mitsubishi Honsha.

However, both Baron Koyata Iwasaki and Hikoyata Iwasaki will remain as chairman and president of the Mitsubishi Honsha, respectively, due to the reason that the Mitsubishi interests are run on the basis of the family system, according to the paper.

TERRORISM IN GREECE

Rightist Campaign Will Make Holding of Election Impossible

Greece is fast returning into another Franco Spain and the terror campaign conducted by the Rightists has reached such proportions that the elections in December would be impossible, declared American correspondent Richard Norway, according to a Moscow report on Sunday.

The correspondent said there is a resemblance between Greece and Spain today; Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco conquered Spain as a result of armed intervention by Italy and Germany while in Greece, Mr. Norway said, the Right Wing Royalist minority is in power today only because of the continued interference of the British army.

Laval's Trial Suspended

The treason trial of Pierre Laval, former Premier of the Vichy regime, was temporarily suspended on Sunday, according to a Paris report. The presiding judge suspended the session after expelling Laval from the courtroom shortly after the third day since the trial began. The court house was thrown into confusion when Laval called the judge a liar. The judge attempted to obtain from Laval an answer as to who brought him back to power in the Vichy regime in 1942 after Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain ordered him arrested. Laval, however, refused to answer the question.

Ice Cream for GI's

G.Is. in Tokyo soon should be enjoying the luxury of ice cream. An order on Friday to the Imperial Government requires that the Hokkaido Butter Company, Tokyo, turn over to Allied Forces that section of its plant capable of producing this typical American delicacy. Manufacture of ice cream for occupation forces in the capitol city will in no way interfere with butter production at the plant for civilian consumption.

Mille Island Garrison Returns to Homeland

Tale of Hardship Is Told—South Korea Forces Reach Maizuru

The Hikawa Maru, 11,500 tons, with 2,590 officers and men of the Army and Navy garrisoned at Mille Island in the Central Pacific reached Uraga Port at 2 p.m. October 7, reports Domei.

Of the total number of returning soldiers 1,599 under Lieutenant Commander Tokuno belonged to the navy and the remaining 991 under Captain Hanada belonged to the army.

Stationed as they were on an isolated island with food supplies cut off, there were about 500 hospital patients among the returning men but the rest reached the homeland in good spirits.

According to the story of one returning soldier, medical lieutenant commander of the navy, Yoshizaburo Narumiya, following the U.S. attacks on the Gilbert Islands in 1943, Mille Island was subjected to bombings from super-planes and fleet bombardment. To make matters worse all supplies which had been coming by submarines were cut off after December, 1943. To stave off hunger they resorted to growing what vegetables they could, combing the beach for seafoods and made use of native foods.

However, there was not enough and it was decided that the men be dispersed to nearby islands. Being a medical man, Lieutenant Commander Narumiya looked after the health and nutrition of the soldiers. According to his findings each man had about 1,800 calories of food at the beginning of September, 1944, which decreased to 1,500 calories, with as little as 530 calories taken at the worst times. As a result of malnutrition, the number of men was reduced to about 2,400 out of 5,300.

Lieutenant Commander Narumiya also said, in speaking of the hardships endured on the island, that about 7,292 planes, two battleships and 14 destroyers attacked the island. Just around the time when war was being terminated, U. S. planes from surrounding islands came daily over Mille urging the men to surrender. At first there was some disturbance and unrest among the men, he said, as there was no detailed information coming in, but with formal orders for disarmament from the U.S. 4th Fleet at Truk Island, surrender documents were signed on board a destroyer between Captain Shiga and the U.S. side.

Return From South Korea

The 3,140-ton Unzen Maru steamed into Maizuru Port with demobilized soldiers from south Korea on board at 6.30 a.m. October 7. The returning soldiers numbering 2,100 were officers and men from Niigata, Yamagata, Akita, Miyagi, Kyoto, Shiga, Nara, Miye, Osaka, Shikoku and Kyushu stationed in south Korea and belonged to the Niigata 36th Unit, the Niigata 201st Unit, to the Central Communication Unit, construcion corps of air units and others.

After medical inspection at Maizuru the officers and men were released and set off for their respective homes shortly after 11 a.m.

Atom Bomb Secret Not Bared

The failure of the United States Government to share the secret of the atomic bomb with Russia was one of the main reasons why the Council of Foreign Ministers in London broke down, it was opined by the New York correspondent of the London Sunday Express, according to a London report on Monday.

Bangkok Clash Ends

The reported clash between the Chinese and Siamese in Bangkok has ended and the condition in that city has returned to normal, according to a Chungking report on Monday.

Mingled Reactions Seen on New Cabinet

Foreign Repercussions Note Liberal Tendency as Barometer of Japan

Repercussions from abroad concerning the selection of Baron Kijuro Shidehara as Japan's new Prime Minister ranged all the way from lukewarm and apprehensive to outright enthusiasm, according to reports on hand on Monday.

The BBC correspondent Douglas Willis reporting from Tokyo said it would be a mistake to expect any sweeping change from the new Premier. The correspondent predicted that the new Japanese Government will be controlled more or less by big businessmen, especially the Mitsubishi group. Baron Shidehara is closely associated with big business, he said.

The London report quoting their correspondent in Tokyo expected that unrest will spring up as soon as the names are announced. Here is what he said, according to the report: "The Cabinet will be the target of increasing attacks led by new liberal parties which are springing up almost daily. They are exceedingly vital groups and they have already proclaimed dissatisfaction over the choice of Shidehara. They are demanding a popular democratic government. Forecasts in Tokyo are that Shidehara will avoid men associated with events of recent years."

San Francisco reported vaguely that Japan has a new Premier who "apparently is interested in a liberal democratic government for his defeated country."

Commentator Martin Prestino reporting from San Francisco appeared a little more hopeful. He said, "The fact that Baron Shidehara plans to select a liberal cabinet, willing to follow General MacArthur's instructions, indicates the change the government was made in order to further the overall objectives of the occupation."

Miles Vaughn of the United Press quoted by San Francisco considered Baron Shidehara's past record as a good augury of what to expect. "While it is obviously too early for a survey of the exact lines of Shidehara's policy," he said, "it seems heartening that in view of his record, he will adopt the following courses:

"1. A strong effort to democratize all phases of Japanese life as speedily as possible with the view to obtaining the end of Allied military control at the earliest possible date.

"2. An early effort to improve relations with China in view of his lifelong beliefs that Japan and China must cooperate in the interest of both nations.

"3. The most complete possible cooperation with General MacArthur and the Allies."

The Unipresser further declared, "Shidehara is expected to do this not only because it is the only practical course to follow, but also because he has given every evidence in believing that the future of Japan lies in following the path of the Western democracies."

Another correspondent points out that the appointment of Baron Shidehara with his noted liberal tendencies, seems likely to have important psychological effects upon the Japanese. Thus, the new Premier's liberalism may be taken as a barometer of Japan's political future."

Generally, reports pointed out that Baron Shidehara comes back to politics after 14 years of retirement and also the fact that his 25 years of previous government service were concerned chiefly with Japan's relations abroad. Now as Premier he will direct his efforts toward straightening out his country's domestic affairs along the line laid down by General MacArthur. Baron Shidehara himself at a press interview admitted he had been a long time a student of Japan's foreign affairs, but did not pay much attention to the domestic problem with which he must be concerned largely in his new position.

RUDOLF HESS TO BE TRIED

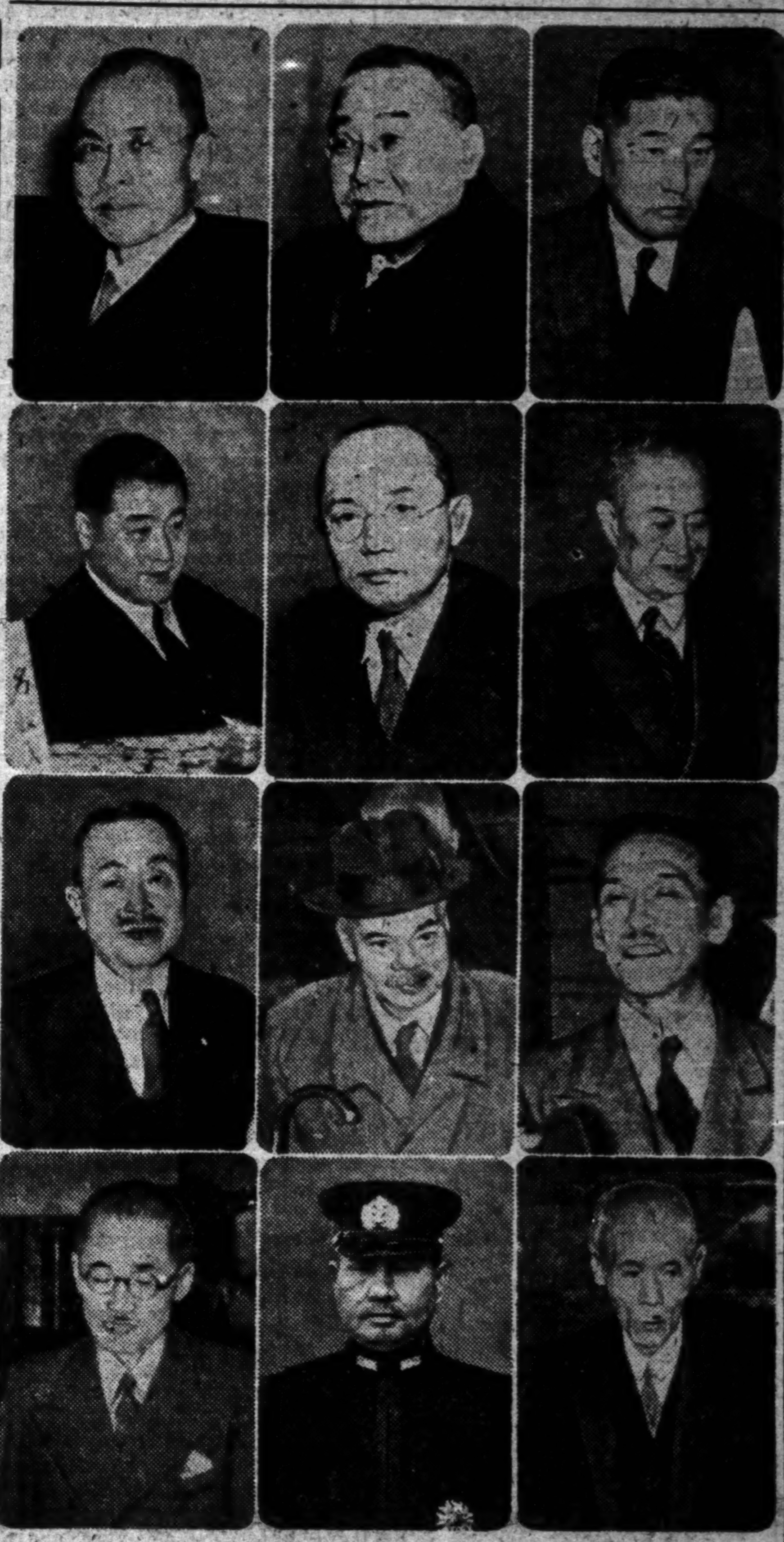
British Sending Him to Germany For War Criminal Trials

Domei

BERLIN, October 7.—Rudolf Hess, who was formerly Hitler's deputy and who was taken prisoner in Britain in 1941, will be sent to Germany in the next few days to join 22 other leading Nazis charged as war criminals, Sir Harley William Shawcross, British Attorney General and chief British prosecutor of war crimes, disclosed today.

Asked why Hitler was not included in the war criminal list the British Attorney General said there was more evidence that Hitler was dead than there was in the case of Martin Bormann. Bormann succeeded Hess as Hitler's deputy and is to be tried in his absence unless captured before the trial.

Shidehara Cabinet



Top, Left to right: Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Prime Minister; Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister; Zenjiro Horikiri, Home Minister; second row: Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Finance Minister; Tamon Maeda, Education Minister; Takeo Tanaka, Transportation Minister; third row: Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio; Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister; Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister; bottom row: General Sadamu Shimomura, War Minister; Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Navy Minister; and Dr. Chuzo Iwata, Justice Minister.

Release Also Coming To Political Fugitives

Many Fled Abroad to Escape Persecution—Others Hiding in Japan Proper

Among the thousands of Japanese political criminals, those who have sought refuge outside of the country or are considered as missing, will also become free if they are still alive, in accordance with the orders issued by the Allied Supreme Headquarters, reports the Mainichi.

Sanji Nozaka and five others, who were involved in the so-called March 15 incident and were charged with violation of the Peace Preservation Law, jumped bail, and fled after being indicated on April 9, 1927. Mr. Nozaka is reported to be staying in Moscow with his wife, Mrs. Taki Nozaka, who was arrested September 20, 1927.

Shigeki Uyeda, involved in the March 15 incident, and leader of the secret movement among factory workers, and Masanosuke Ito as well as Kichirobei Tango and three others involved in the April 16 incident are believed to have concealed themselves in Japan proper.

William Max Pinkerton, an Australian-British, who was arrested on April 9 1933 on the charge of sympathizing with the movement, fled to England after jumping bail, the Mainichi said.

Meanwhile, no legal procedures have been taken to arrest Ryokichi Sugimoto, a proletariat, who fled from Japan to Soviet Russia over the Saghalien border together with Miss Yoshiko Okada, an actress, some years ago.

Permission to release 16 political prisoners, including Kyuichi Tokuda, a leading socialist; Yoshio Shiga, Ryuji Nishizawa, Shiro Mitamura and Shigenori Kuroki detained at the Fuchu Prison was given on October 6 based on orders from General MacArthur's Headquarters.

Due to the difficulty of housing, food and clothing, these released political prisoners, through the good office of Toshio Kuribayashi, a lawyer, will stay at the latter's residence at Fujimicho, Kojimachi-ku, where they will discuss plans of their future movements with other comrades who are to be released from various parts of the country.

Responding to the demand made by the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces, the Tokyo District Procurators' Office released nine political prisoners among those who are now being detained or in custody on the charge of violating the Peace Preservation Law on the morning of October 6, including Miss Kyo Okabayashi, 39; Yoshitaro Yoshikawa, 30, a staff member of the Domei News Agency; Shiro Nohara, 38, a member of the Islam Sphere Research Society; Saburo Aneha, 30, a member of the Japan Education Development Society; Goro Terao, 25, a member of the Agriculture Industry Adjustment Commission; Naoji Miya, 25, an army probationary officer; Tadahisa Yoshizawa, 26; Toshio Ikuishi, 27, a member of the East Asia Research Institute, and Hiroshi Ikeda.

Liberal Party Backs Diet Dissolution Move

Proposal by Dr. Ashida Unanimously Adopted at Organization Meet Sunday

The resolution that the Government should immediately dissolve the Diet, proposed by Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, was unanimously adopted at the meeting for the formation of the new Liberal Party, held Sunday afternoon at the Tokiwaya Resturant in Marunouchi. The meeting was attended by 52 present members of the House of Representatives and about 150 others.

After an address by Seijun Ando representing the sponsors of the meeting, Tsuruhei Matsuno took the chair. Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the new party, then, outlined the platform of the new party.

"Political and economic liberty must be first of all obtained by the people, and politically the Diet must become as the central political organ," he said in substance. "To this end, the House of Peers law must be revised, the Privy Council system either abolished or reformed and the age of franchise holders must be lowered. Economic liberty demands the respect of the right of personal property, the abolition of economic restrictions and the absolute rejection of bureaucratic control. The foundation of education lies in the perfection of individuality and such educational policy as is based on the expediency of those in power should be rejected. Bright and free education must be given the people."

Then, the name of the new party, its principles and regulations were discussed. The selection of the members of the organization committee of the new party was, then, entrusted to Ichiro Hatoyama and Tsuruhei Matsuno.

The inaugural mass meeting of the new party will be held at Hibiya Auditorium on November 9, as already scheduled.

New Cabinet Roster Practically Complete By Noon on Monday

Installation Expected by Evening—Shidehara Explains Policies to Appointees

Four days since the resignation of His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni's Government, the formation of the new Cabinet was practically completed by Monday noon and the installation ceremony was expected to take place the same evening.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara was given the Imperial Command to form the new Cabinet on Saturday, the day following the resignation, and after a busy Sunday was reportedly ready to announce the new line-up on Monday noon.

The probable line-up of the new Japanese Government has been revealed as follows:

Prime Minister—Baron Kijuro Shidehara
Foreign—Shigeru Yoshida (retained)
Home—Zenjiro Horikiri
Finance—Viscount Keizo Shibusawa
Education—Tamon Maeda (retained)
Transportation—Takeo Tanaka
War—General Sadamu Shimomura (retained)
Navy—Admiral Soemu Toyoda
Commerce and Industry—Sankuro Ogasawara
Justice—Dr. Chuzo Iwata (retained)
Welfare—Dr. Hitoshi Ashida
Ministers Without Portfolio—Dr. Joji Matsumoto and Daizaburo Tsugita

Non-Cabinet members included: Daizaburo Tsugita, Chief Cabinet Secretary; Wataru Narahashi, President of the Legislative Bureau; Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information.

Shidehara Clarifies Views

On Monday afternoon, Baron Shidehara invited all the newly appointed Cabinet members, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the President of the Board of Information and the President of the Legislative Bureau to his Cabinet-formation headquarters and explained his views regarding internal and foreign policies so as to assure close collaboration among the members. This was announced by Daizaburo Tsugita, member of the House of Peers.

A meeting of this type prior to the actual investiture of the new Ministers is an unprecedented event and is regarded as reflecting the new Prime Minister's cautious policy.

Daizaburo Tsugita, lieutenant of Baron Shidehara in the task of forming the new Cabinet, earlier at 11:30 a.m. announced that "no negotiations have yet been started with regard to the appointment of Ministers without Portfolio." He added that the appointment of Director General of the Research Board of the Cabinet would be taken up after the completion of the new Government. "On the matter of appointing a Vice Chief Secretary of the Cabinet," he said, "I personally am of the opinion that there is no need for such an official."

Cabinet Formation Speedy

All day Sunday and early Monday morning Tokyo's political quarters hummed with activity as Japan's new Cabinet took shape. Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, called on Baron Shidehara at the Cabinet-formation headquarters at 8:25 a.m. and accepted the proferred post of Finance Minister. Half an hour later, War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura visited the headquarters and replied to the Prime Minister that he would remain in office.

Justice Minister Chuzo Iwata also decided to remain in the new Cabinet. Dr. Hitoshi Ashida the same day agreed to serve as Welfare Minister.

On Sunday night, Viscount Shibusawa, who had decided to accept the Finance portfolio, called Masamichi Yamagiwa, Finance Vice-Minister to his residence in Mita and asked him to carry on in his present capacity under the new Cabinet.

Stars-Stripes Raised On Mt. Fuji Summit

27th Infantry Division Group Succeeds in Hard Climb On September 21

WITH THE 27TH DIVISION ON HONSHU—The American flag was raised on Fujiyama for the first time Sept. 21, as a group of 27th Infantry Division officers and men—all combat veterans—battled cold, thin air, and rugged terrain to reach the summit of the sacred mountain.

Two days before, however, a group of combat medics had blazed the way for the flag bearing party, and left the 27th Division insignia patch tacked to the 12,000 foot marker. The medics left the base at 4 a.m., reached the 12,365 foot summit before 1:20 p.m., and were back in camp at 7 p.m.

Leading the first group was Captain George N. Furbeck, 105th Infantry regimental surgeon, who held the 1,000 meter championship while at the University of Mexico. The captain already had gone to the top of 18,000-foot Mt. Popocatapetl. He is a resident of, Tolstoi, No. 18, Mexico, D. F. He was accompanied by S/Sgt Orville Nuessen, Olpe, Kansas, T/5 Walter Trott, Dallas, Texas; Lt. Clayton Knight, Weaubleau, Missouri, and Pfc. Alvin Van Horne, Wray, Colorado.

F. Kaji, "The Keeper of the Mountain," who had made the climb more than 1,400 times, said Captain Furbeck's party was the first to go up since 1939 except for five Japanese meteorologists who form a weather bureau staff on Fuji's peak. To Kaji's knowledge, no other military patrol ever before scaled Fujiyama, and no other flag had been raised on its summit.

9 Men Reach Summit

Led by Captain Raymond E. Agee, Shoteau, Montana, the second party bucked rain, hail, and wind and snow before it could reach the crater's edge. Fourteen men from the 2nd battalion, 105th Infantry Regiment, one 106th Infantryman, and an artilleryman—Sgt. Charles Zver, the photographer—started the climb. Four dropped out, one was separated from the group in a hailstorm near the crater's mouth, and nine made it.

All this happened late in October. Mountain climbers agree, Kaji said, that the last week of July and the first two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August are the only weeks during which Fuji may be climbed to any degree of success.

The flag-bearers carried only field jackets, a few cans of "C" rations, full canteens, flag-pole sections, and the colors. A few carried sidearms. Jackets and some rations were left along the trail. The rigorous climbing made everyone perspire freely, while the necessary pauses for rest gave the cold air a chance to chill hot bodies.

In the flag-bearing party, in addition to Captain Agee, were 1st Lt. Ralph E. Wrigh of Peoria, Ill.; 2nd Lt. Thomas Hathaway, Collingswood, N.J.; PFC Sydney A. Lucas, South Pasadena, Calif., PFC Richard Krause, Chicago, Ill.; PFC Richard Burwick, Lansing, Mich.; Staff Sgt William Hokoana, Pala Maui, Hawaii; Sgt Robert Mallicoat, Jacksonville, Ill.; PFC James Jacobson, Vancouver, Wash.; Sgt James Dickey, Montgomery, Ala.; PFC Phillip C. Hall, Arkansas city, Kans.; 1st/Sgt John B. Klein, Evansville, Ind.; PFC Jose S. Hernandez, El Paso, Texas; PFC David D. Williams, Malad, Ind.; PFC Jose S. Hergandez, El Paso, Texas," PFC David D. Williams, Malad, Idaho; PFC Rolland A. Martone, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Sgt. Charles Zver, Coconut Grove, Fla. Zver carried a ten-pound camera to the summit and photographed the ceremony there under the handicaps of extreme cold, wind, hail and dense fog.

With the exception of Hill, an infantryman from the 106th Regiment, and Zver, an artilleryman, the climbers were all from the 105th Infantry Regiment.

First Sergeant Kleip aggravated an old hip injury at about 5,000 feet, struggled up to about 7,000 feet and then lagged behind in one of the "Stations" built on the slopes to shelter climbers.

S/Sergeant Willie Hokoana, a rugged Hawaiian who has climbed many of his native island's volcanic peaks, found it impossible to continue at 11,000 feet because of an injured leg. He, Jacobson and Krause rested and then returned to the base.

As the others pushed on despite a punishing storm, the scarcity of oxygen did tricks to the climbers' vision. Stones and shoes looked green and blue. Eyeballs began to burn as though the men had gone through a week without sleep.

On the final lap up the side of the mouth itself, a thick fog limited vision to an arm's length and for a time there was heavy rain. PFC Martone, who had lagged behind at 11,500 feet, was cut off by the rainstorm and started to climb the side of the mouth opposite the others. When the weather cleared, he started back down as it would have required an hour's climbing to drop back to a point from which he could reclimb to join the others.

Stars and Stripes Raised

The Stars and Stripes raised by Captain Agee, were the 2nd battalion's colors. With numb fingers, Lieutenant Wright, Hernandez, Williams and Burwick assembled the flag pole. Just before 2 p.m., Captain Agee, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Hathway, Lucas, Mallicoot, Hill, Burwick, Hernandez, Williams and Dickey stood in a frozen, wet but proud salute before the raised flag, while Sergeant Zver photographed the scene.

On the trip down, the party rested in a warm hut that housed five Japanese weather bureau specialists. The infantrymen got warm tea and canned fruit, and gave cigarettes to express their thanks.

Snow filled the cracks around the slopes of Fuji-san from the 12,000 foot mark up. At intervals the rain would turn to snow or hail. On the way down, a strong wind and heavy mist continued to handicap the men.

Drenched, cold, tired and physically and mentally numbed by the high altitude and extreme fatigue, the group went stumbling and sliding down over the loose, granular surface of Fuji's side. Abandoned jackets and rations were picked up during the descent.

Lieutenant Mathaway expressed the sentiments of the group: "I've done it, and I'm glad of it. I wouldn't do it again for $10,000 and I wouldn't sell the experience for twice that amount."

Thumb-Nail Sketches of New Cabinet

BARON SHIDEHARA
Prime Minister

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara is a native of Osaka and is now 73 years old.

He has graduated from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1895. Entering the service of the Foreign Office, he subsequently became Minister to the Netherlands, Vice-Minister of Foerign Affairs, and Ambassador to Washington.

As was the Japanese delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921. He became the Foreign Minister in the Kato Cabinet in 1924, and again in 1929 he occupied the same post in the Hamaguchi Cabinet. During the illness of Prime Minister Hamaguchi, he was Acting Prime Minister. Again in, the second Wakatsuki Cabinet he was appointed Foreign Minister. He was made a Baron in recognition of his meritorious service in September, 1934.

SHIGERU YOSHIDA
Foreign Minister

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida held the same post in the Higashikuni Cabinet. At one time Mr. Yoshida was Foreign Vice-Minister under Foreign Minister Shidehara. After his resignation from the post, Mr. Yoshida was appointed Ambassador to London.

Because of his liberal and pacifist ideas, he had been under constant pressure of the military and naturally he had been out of Government office for many years. With the resignation of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu he was made his successor in the Higashikuni Cabinet.

Mr. Yoshida is son-in-law of Count Nobuaki Makino, once Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

ZENJIRO HORIKIRI
Home Minister

Zenjiro Horikiri, Home Minister, is a member of the House of Peers. He is 61 years old. Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the service of the Home Ministry. He was the Governor of Nara Prefecture and Director of the Earthquake Reconstruction Bureau. He also occupied such important positions as the Mayor of Tokyo, Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs, Director of the Legislative Bureau and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

VISCOUNT SHIBUSAWA
Finance Minister

Viscount Keizo Shizusawa, Finance Minister, was Governor of the Bank of Japan. Before he was made the Bank's Vice-Governor, he was vice-president of the now defunct Daiichi Bank, which was absorbed by the Teikoku Bank.

Viscount Shibusawa is grandson and heir of the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, celebrated financial pillar of Japan during the Meiji and Taisho eras. He has always devoted himself solely to financial affairs.

TAMON MAEDA
Education Minister

Tamon Maeda, Minister of Education, is 61 years old and a native of Osaka. Graduating from the Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Home Ministry. Later be became the deputy-Mayor of Tokyo, and also occupied the post of Counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Paris. Leaving the Government service he joined the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun as an editorial writer. Also, he attended many international labor conferences as the representative of the Japanese Government. He was a Director of the Pacific Relations Committee. Up to the outbreak of the war, he was the Director of the Japanese Cultural Museum at New York.

TAKEO TANAKA
Transportation Minister

Takeo Tanaka, Minister of Transportation, is 57 years old and a native of Tokyo. Graduating from Aoyama Gakuin, he studied in America and Europe. He has been elected to the House of Representatives seven times since 1920. He was formerly the secretary to the Railways Minister, Counselor of the Foreign Office, and Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs.

GENERAL SHIMOMURA
War Minister

General Sadamu Shimomura, who has become War Minister again in the new Cabinet, was installed as War Minister shortly after the induction of the Higashikuni Cabinet last August. The portfolio of War was held concurrently by the Prime Minister then, due to lack of a suitable person at home. General Shimomura who then was Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China was solicited to join the Higashikuni Cabinet and on his entry into it he started the difficult task of demobilization, which he has undertaken successfully.

ADMIRAL TOYODA
Navy Minister

Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Navy Minister, was Chief of the Naval General Staff, which was abolished together with the Army General Staff Office at the end of September this year. Before he was appointed Chief of the Naval Staff Office in the Suzuki Cabinet, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Head of the Naval General Command, and Commander-in-Chief of the Convoy Forces. He took up the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet succeeding the late Admiral Mineichi Koga.

DR. JOJI MATSUMOTO
Minister Without Portolio

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, a member of the House of Peers, is a native of Gifu, and the son of Dr. Soichiro Matsumoto, who was a great railway engineer in the early Meiji days. He is 59 years old.

After graduating from the Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, he served as an assistant professor of the Law College. Then he established himself as a lawyer, and attained high reputation as one of the leading legal authorities. Formerly he was the vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the President of the Legislative Bureau, and Commerce and Industry Minister.

DR. CHUZO IWATA
Justice Minister

Dr. Chuzo Iwata, Minister of Justice, held the same portfolio in the Higashikuni Cabinet. He had been a lawyer for many years and had not been in Government service until he was made Justice Minister of the preceding Cabinet. As a lawyer Dr. Iwata is acknowledged as one of the oldest of all contemporary legal counsels. He once was president of the Tokyo Bar Association

Dr. HITOSHI ASHIDA
Welfare Minister

Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister, was born in 1887 in Kyoto Prefecture. Upon graduating from the Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the service of the Foreign Office, and occupied various posts in foreign countries, as Embassy Secretary and Counselor.

In 1934, he resigned from Government service, and became the President of the Japan Times. In the same year he was elected to the House of Representative from Kyoto Prefecture and ever since then has been re-elected to the House. He wrote many books on diplomacy and international relations.

SANKURO OGASAWARA
Commerce and Industry Minister

Sankuro Ogasawara is Commerce and Industry Minister authority on financial affairs. He is a member of the House of Representative, holding the seat for many years. Before the Dai Nippon Sejiikai dissolved in September, he was one of its members. When the Suzuki Cabinet was induced, Mr. Ogasawara was appointed Parliamentary Finance Vice-Minister.

KENZO MATSUMURA
Agriculture-Forestry Minister

Kenzo Matsumura, member of the House of Representatives for many years, was Welfare Minister in the Higashikuni Cabinet. He was a member of the Dai Nippon Seijikai before that political party dissolved itself in September.

DAIZABURO TSUGITA
Chief Secretary, Minister Without Portfolio

Daizaburo Tsugita Chief Secretary and Minister without Portfolio, is a member of the House of Peers. He was once Home Vice-Minister under Home Minister Kenzo Adachi in the second Wakatsuki Cabinet. Takio Izawa, Privy Councilor, is responsible for having recommended him for the post, the Asahi reports.

Before he was made Home Vice-Minister, he occupied important posts, including Governor of Ibaraki, Director of the Local Bureau, Public Works Bureau and Police Bureau, all of the Home Ministry, and was a typical Home Office bureaucrat, the paper says. Zenjiro Horikiri, the new Home Minister, was one of his classmates at Tokyo Imperial University.

WATARU NARAHASHI
President of Bureau of Legislation

Wataru Narahashi, president of the Bureau of Legislation, is active as one of the promoters of the New Liberal Party to be organized by Ichiro Hatoyama. He is a lawyer by profession.

After Studying law for many years in France, he returned home and started his career as a lawyer. It was Mr. Narahashi who solved a difficult negotiation arising out of the French loan trouble between the Tokyo City Government and the French Government. He is 44 years old.

TATSUO KAWAI
Foreign Vice-Minister and President Of Board of Information

Tatsuo Kawai, President of the Board of Information, held the same post in the Higashikuni Cabinet. In addition to the post, Mr. Kawai concurrently holds the post of Foreign Vice-Minister and Vice-President of the Central Liaison Office, which was recently reoganized. Mr. Kawai was connected with the Foreign Office for many years and his last positions in the Office was Minister Plenipotentiary to Canberra.

Dr. Royama Proposes Constitution Revision

For Creation of Democratic Japan and Observance of Potsdam Demands

The revision of the Imperial Constitution should be taken up by the new Cabinet, declared Dr. Masamichi Royama, who had already resigned from the House of Representatives, and is now at Karuizawa, according to Domei.

"The mission and role of the new Cabinet are after all a transitory one to fill the gap until the coming general election," Dr. Royama declared upon hearing the news of the resignation of the Higashikuni Cabinet and the Imperial Command to Baron Kijuro Shidehara to form a succeeding Cabinet.

Dr. Royama continued: "Unless the people are allowed to express freely their opinions, the holding of a general election will become meaningless. Therefore, the shackles on public opinion must be removed, first of all so that all problems concerning the future political structure of Japan would be freely discussed. Some freedom of speech has been attained by the effort of the Allied Headquarters, but there still remain many matters to be reformed. The abolition of some parts of the Criminal Law is essential, but primarily we must aim at the revision of the Constitution. For permitting the discussion of this question, the coming general election becomes significant.

"Since the preparation for the revision of the Constitution is still insufficient, the general election must be utilized to break the ground. The former Cabinet had said that it had not considered the revision of the Constitution. That was a mistake. To faithfully observe the Potsdam Proclamation and to create a democratic Japan, the revision of the Constitution naturally becomes an urgent problem. Take, for instance, the case of making Japan a Constitutional monarchy as Britain. It will be seen that the constitutions of Japan and Britain are fundamentally different. In Britain, the Parliament is the sovereign, but in Japan, the Emperor is the sovereign. Therefore, unless the national structure of Japan is changed, Japan cannot become a Constitutional monarchy like Britain. In Britain, the King constitutes one element in the Parliament, and the main legislative body is the Parliament. In Japan the Diet is an organ assisting the Emperor.

"This point must be thoroughly discussed and a study must be made to see how the Constitution is to be revised. But such concrete discussions of the question were not permitted up to the present. The abolition of the Peace Preservation Law and the release of political criminals should have been carried out as the first step. But as it was, it has been tardy. The new Socialist Party even or the new liberal party seems to be giving little attention to this question. New political parties should give full consideration to this issue.

Prepare for Revision

"It is the task of the Government to open a way to enable public opinion and thought to develop in this direction. The former Cabinet had submitted plans and requests to the Allied Forces on questions of food supply, clothing, unemployment and other economic problems, but I believe the political question should have been the first to be discussed. Only after the basic political policy of Japan is clarified, can economic problems be solved. If the Allied Nations are not satisfied with the political structure of Japan, they would not give us help on the economic questions. Internally, of course, food, clothing and housing questions are very important, but the current situation must be studied on a political plane.

"The Japanese people should take things more seriously. The prospect of the new Cabinet is dark, but only when this difficulty is overcome, a better Japan will emerge. It is wrong to think that everything will be well if the Allied Forces are temporarily pleased.

"Then, regarding the system of Government officials, the new Cabinet should take a decisive step. It is desired that the Government officials do more self-respecting and take a more modest attitude. It is disgraceful how the officials of the Munitions Ministry who insisted upon controlled economy blandly transferred to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Such acts are inconsistent with the mission to fundamentally change the world conception of the Japanese people. If such officials do not make their own amends, the Government should deal with them. There are many other able persons.

"Home Minister Yamazaki has asked me to become a member of the Committee for Reforming the Police System, but at the same time, he asserted his own views on the question. This is the old attitude of official. They do not listen to the views of others unprejudiced, but they endeavor to submit their own plan to the committee. Thus the committee becomes only a nominal one. This attitude has not changed a bit since the ending of the war. Moreover, the absurdity of bureaucracy is seen in recommendation as members of an advisory organ to the Allied Headquarters those who had heretofore been upholding the Nazi education principle. The new Cabinet should rectify all such shortcomings and endeavor to effect the freedom of speech for the construction of a new Japan by changing the Government personnel.

"The coming general election is a good opportunity to revise the Constitution and as much it is the mission of the new Cabinet to hold an ideal general election. But I do not say that the general election must be held without proper preparation. As the fundamental policy of the Cabinet, it is desired that it will wait until the opportune time when the question of revising the Constitution can be fully and freely discussed, and a study is made of the question by all political groups. The procedure of the revision, also, must be thoroughly studied. The new Cabinet must grasp the present situation of Japan, both concretely and scientifically, and not avoid reality as the former Cabinet did."

Shintoism Abolished In Japan at Command Of U.S. Government

Shintoism is to be abolished as the state religion in Japan, it was announced on Sunday by John Vincent, chief of the U.S. State Department's Far Eastern Section, according to a Washington report. Mr. Vinson said the new drastic measure means that it will not affect Shintoism as a religion of an individual Japanese, but it does mean that Shintoism will no longer have governmental support.

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British Press Notes Impasse With Russia

General Tone of Comments, However, Optimistic—Future Collaboration Seen

Domei

LONDON, October 4.—The second thoughts by the British national press on the failure of the Foreign Ministers Conference are a compound of strong regret of misunderstanding that arose with Russia and restrained optimism that somehow or other a way will and must be found out of the impasse.

The London Times in its leading article this morning takes as its theme "What is important is not the past but the future." Declaring that everything will continue to turn on the agreement or disagreement between the three powers, the paper said, "but this does not dispose of the need for a conference of broader character. Indeed, it may be said that having taken in powers outside the inner circle, it excluded others whose aims were at least the equally strong."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph wrote, "It is impossible to deny that Russia's recent tactic and some of her policies have disfigured the goodwill felt towards her in this country." It added, "We shall not despair that ways and means will yet be found of resuming in peace and amity cooperation which was lost."

The Conservative Daily Mail wrote, "The British and American peoples want no more wars. They want to live in peace and friendship with all other peoples of the earth, including Soviet Russia. Try to understand and believe that, and the future of mankind would be assured."

More specifically, the Labor organ Daily Herald, after expressing hope that a way will be found for resuming collaboration among the foreign ministers, wrote. "The basic trouble of the world are economic; basic causes of war are economic; principal threat to the duration of peace is economic. Let us renew international contracts upon this firmer basis. Let us see whether an agreement cannot be achieved upon the program for promotion of health and happiness, setting aside all considerations of national prestige."

Kunming Lifts Martial Law

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has broken off negotiation with the Chinese Communists and he has ordered the Japanese troops to wipe out the Chinese Red troops, the North China Daily news reported on Sunday, according to a Chungking dispatch.

After lifting the martial law on Friday morning, Kunming is fast returning to normalcy, it was revealed by the newly appointed Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Yunnan Provincial Government and acting Governor of Yunnan, according to a Chungking report on Sunday. To acquaint the people with the law and administration of the province, the acting Governor said, press conference presided over by the Governor himself and a council of officials will be held regularly each evening.

Organ for Consultation With Allies on Policies For Japan Is Set by U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared at his press conference yesterday that the United States was setting up a machinery for consultation with the other Allies on the governing of Japan. He indicated that a consultative machinery was not set up immediately because of the sudden end of the war which forced the United States to act on its own during the early stages of occupation. Mr. Acheson made the statement after he had been asked whether the remark by Secretary of State James Byrnes that the United States would agree to the establishment of a Far Eastern Commission to formulate the Allied Japanese policy indicates a revision of the original directive sent to General Douglas MacArthur.

COL. SHELDON DECORATED

Chief of Staff of 1st Cavalry Division Here Gets Air Medal

WITH THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO, October 7.—The Air Medal has been awarded to Colonel Charles A. Sheldon of El Paso, Texas, Chief of Staff of the 1st Cavalry Division.

He flew numerous flights over enemy-held territory in an unarmed piper-cub plane to make reconnaissance of enemy installations and troop dispositions. When the Division was near Antopol, Luzon, Philippines Islands, Colonel Sheldon on one occasion, riding in the flight commander's plane of an SBD squadron, led the squadron into the target through a hail of withering anti-aircraft, small arms and machine gun fire causing complete destruction of enemy positions which were holding up a brigade combat team.

Colonel Sheldon graduated from Brooklyn High School, Brooklyn, N.Y., and attended Amberst College, Massachusetts, until his enlistment in the Army during World War I. He was awarded three Bronze Stars, the Legion of Merit, the Good Conduct Medal, World War I Victory Ribbon, American Defense Medal, American Defense Ribbon, British General Service Medal and, during World War II, the Bronze Star Award with one Oak-Leaf Cluster and the Silver Star Award. He also wears the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon with four bronze battle stars for New Guinea, the Admiralties, Leyte and Luzon and the Philippines Liberation Ribbon with two stars.

Colonel Sheldon, the first cavalry officer to remount after entering Tokyo, was fortunate in securing a beautiful Olympic-trained horse which he rides every morning, adding tradition and pleasant memories to this present tour of duty.

His wife, Mrs. Margaret Sheldon, lives at 4710 Banner St., El Paso, Texas.

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Tenrikyo Followers Persecuted by Law

Over 600 Believers Finally Released—Brutality, Horror Are Recounted

More than 600 'Tenrikyo,' (Shinto religious sect) followers who had been unlawfully detained since 1938, one year after the outbreak of the China Affair, have been released reports Domei.

Three old men, Yusaburo Yamamoto, 69, Tokuichi Danno, 55, and Kosaku Kuwahara, 49 who had been detained at the prison in Fuchu, Tokyo, under the Protective and Surveillance Law were released on October together with the Communists. In 1928, Aiziro Onishi who is respected as the incaranation of the Tenrikyo and more than 400 followers were indicated on the charge of lese-majeste, but the Supreme Court found them innocent to the great joy of the 2,000,000 Tenrikyo followers.

However, with the outbreak of the China Affair, suppression of the sect became aggravated and for the reason that the Tenrikyo doctrine advocated peace they arrested more than 600 followers on the charge of being anti-war in 1938. Just when the round-up of Tenrikyo believers was in full swing, Mr. Danno, a tailor in Okayama City was arrested by the Okayama Police on November 21, 1938. He was incarcerated for 10 months, enduring horrors and persecution. Though he did not know why he was arrested, he was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of three years by the Okayama court on October 23, 1940. Just then Mr. Kuwahara and Mr. Yamamoto were also sentenced to an imprisonment of three years. Not knowing how to appeal to the Supreme Court, the three men and many others meekly accepted the verdict. While imprisoned, many died, unable to survive the persecution and harsh treatment.

In October, 1940, when the three-year term came to an end, Mr. Danno thought he would be set free and soon be able to see his family, but again he was kept detained under the Protective and Surveillance Law. For the ensuing two years or so, he was constantly tortured under rigid prison regulations and lived on scanty food provided for him. Thin and weak, the three old men are reported to have expressed their joy at having been set free.

CULTURAL SOCIETIES SET

Pacific Cultural, East Asia Science Associations to Replace Former Body

The Taiheiyo Kyokai, or Pacific Association, has been dissolved and decision made for a new start to meet the changed situation in Japan, by newly organizing the Taiheiyo Bunka Kyokai or Pacific Cultural Association, and the Toa Gakujitsu Kyokai or East Asia Science Association.

The new Pacific Culture Association aims at fostering the development of Pacific culture. Kenkichi Yoshizawa has been chosen president with Yusuke Tsurumi, vice-president. and Fumio Yamada as Managing-Director. The Association will undertake the study of American culture, and make public the results of the study, for introducing American culture to the people of Japan. At the same time, the Association aims to study Japanese culture scientifically, so that its true form may be introduced to the United States. The question of how far Japan will have to depend on the United States for her future cultural and economic development will also be studied by the Association. All these efforts will be solely to contribute to closer friendly relations between the two countries.

Yukio Sakurauchi has been chosen president of the Toa Gakujitsu Kyokai, and Yoshitaro Hirano, Managing Director. The aim of the Association is to study China from scientific and international standpoints, covering political, economic, cultural and scientific features of the country. With such studies, the Association proposes to acquaint the Japanese people with the real condition of present-day China, in order to bring about close cooperation between the two countries and peace in East Asia.

EDUCATION LAW ABOLISHED

Ordinance Decreed in May this Year Repealed on Saturday

Abolition of the Wartime Education Ordinance, issued on May 22 of this year, was announced on Saturday, marking the return of Japanese school circles from wartime to normal basis.

It will be recalled that the ordinance was issued following the promulgation of an Imperial edict with the aim to clarify the object of education in wartime by setting forth the mission to be performed by teachers and students.

It is undertsood that those students who were killed or wounded while engaged in important wartime industries but who have not been officially recognized by the authorities will be given the same treatment in practice before the abolition of the ordinance.

Persecution, Imprisonment Seen Ending For all Members Of Holiness Churches

The Japan Holiness Church was broken up by the police two years ago, the members of the congregation, numbering 25,000, oppressed and persecuted, and the leaders of the organization arrested for violation of the Peace Preservation Law, some of them dying while under detention in police station jails. This startling fact has come to light in consequence of the abolition of the Peace Preservation Law.

The break-up of the Church was carried out on the grounds that the doctrine of the Church was in conflict with the traditional national structure of Japan. It was in June 1943 that Akitsugu Kurumada, head of the Church, and about 60 persons, holding high positions in the religious organization, were arrested under the Peace Preservation Law.

The action was quickly followed by the closure of preaching stations maintained by the Church in more than 300 places in the country. Then the wholesale arrest of the 25,000 members of the congregations of the Church, scattered over the country, took place.

After their round-up, they were subjected by the police to all manner of violence. Under torture they were made to sever all connections with the Church. The break-up of the Church itself came in April 1944.

The Japan Holiness Church was first founded in 1901 by Father Juji Nakata, after his return from America where he had studied at the Theological School of Sudei where he was of the same class with Father Carman and Father Kilgorn. Opening a Bible school at Kashiwaki, Tokyo, Father Nakata set out to train preachers of the peaceful doctrines of the Church consisting in the saying of prayers for the second coming of Jesus Christ to rule over the world.

The year 1944 came and witnessed a marked increase in the violence with which the authorities dealt with various sects of Christianity including the Non-church Sect, the Japanese Christian Church in Hokkaido, and the Salvation Army.

The Japan Holiness Church also received the hostile attention of the authorities. Mr. Kurumada, head of the Church, Yutaka Yoneda, in charge of the educational department of the organization, and Tomiji Ohara, in charge of the financial department, and other leaders, more than 60 in all, were arrested simultaneously on the grounds that the doctrine preached by them that Jesus Christ would come again to rule over the world was contrary to the national structure of Japan and therefore harmful to order and peace.

The round-up of the leaders of the Church was followed by the systematic persecution of members of the congregation. Police officers visited the believers, insisted that they should convert themselves, and denounced those who hesitated to do so as not being nationalistic. Some of the adherents were deprived of their work. Others were detained illegally. Still others, who were large in number, were forced to pledge in writing not to have anything more to do with the Church.

The Church was ordered to go out of existence on April 7, 1944 because it was considered by the authorities that its continued existence would be a hindrance to the keeping of public peace.

In the meantime, the church leaders under detention were dying one after another. Ei Sugano, head of the Tokai section of the Church, died in his cell in a police jail in Yokohama early in 1944. Chojuro Ikeda, head of the Nagoya section, and Takashi Takeiri, head of the Kyoto section, followed. Meiji Koide, head of the Kinki district section, died on September 1 this year, after the termination of the war, in the Sakai prison in Osaka, while he was serving his term of four years. All of these men, save Mr. Sugano, were in robust health, a circumstance which did much to make their friends doubt the cause of their deaths as given by the authorities.

The leaders of the Church were put on trial at the Tokyo District Court in August last year, Judge Taguchi presiding. Later there was a change in the presiding judge. In December of the same year Judge Higuchi sentenced Mr. Kurumada to four years in prison, Mr. Yoneda, Mr. Ohara and Seiichi Izumida each to three years. All the men at once appealed to the Supreme Court.

A report says that a few days ago the Procurators' Office proposed to Takuro Fujikawa and Hanzo Yamaga, counsel of the defendants, that they should use their influence with their clients to submit to the judgement of the district court because an amnesty to political offenders was anticipated.

WANT PRINCIPAL OUSTED

Mito Higher School Students Rise Against Militarist Educator

A movement is underway at the Mito Higher School to oust Principal Shoichi Yasui on the grounds that he is militaristic and against liberal education, reports Domei.

Some 15 students of the Mito Higher School and Tokyo Imperial University, the latter are graduates of the Mito Higher School, representing all the Mito students who have agreed that the Principal is unsuitable, have time and again requested him to retire on his own initiative. However, with the request flatly rejected, they called upon Educational Inspector Sato of the Education Ministry, who is responsible for higher education, on the afternoon of October 6. and, presented the case explaining their stand for three hours or so. But their request was rejected. Mr. Sato, however, is reported to be planning to visit the school soon to consult with the authorities there.

Mr. Yasui was transferred from the Takamatsu Economic College in April last year, but before he entered the educational field, he had been engaged in police activities in the Home Ministry. During the war, he adopted a militaristic policy in educating the students there and even attempted to crush the studens' ardent enthusiasm for academic studies. Even after the termination of the war, he has kept up the rigid regulations against the wishes off all the students and even suppressed the youths' enthusiasm for reading. Thus he does not share the views of the students who want to pursue their respective studies without hindrance. The students, therefore, have come to realize that as long as the school is headed by Mr. Yasui, they will have no chance to enjoy freedom and live up to the tradition of the Mito Higher School.

Fuel for Tokyo Families

One bale of charcoal or its equivalent of one bag of briquets or six bundles of firewood will be distributed to each household by November 10.

Chen Kung-Po Arrested Here

Chen Kung-po, former acting President of the Nanking Government, was arrested in the Tokyo area by Chinese agents on October 1, according to a Nanking dispatch on Monday.

Rumania, Bulgaria Democratic

The Governments of Rumania and Bulgaria are democratic but not in the eyes of Britain and the United States, the Moscow radio said, according to a report on Sunday from Moscow.

SEEKS OYAMA'S RETURN

Movement Launched to Have Leftist Come Back Home From U.S.

A movement was launched to have Ikuo Oyama, former professor at Waseda University and leftist protagonist, who under government pressure left Japan for the United States 13 years ago come back home, it was decided at the committee meeting of the Nippon Cultural Federation on Saturday at the Tokiwatei, Marunouchi.

Mr. Oyama was active first as a teacher and then took part in politics at the time when the leftist movement was becoming more spirited around 1912. He was ejected with the highest number of votes to the House of Representatives from the fifth electorate of Tokyo. During his stay in the United States, he has been serving as librarian at Northwestern University in Chicago.

Present at the meeting of the Nippon Cultural Federation which unanimously voted for the return of Mr. Oyama to secure his aid in the construction of new Japan were Kojiro Sugimori, Iwasaburo Takano, Tatsuo Morito, Sanehiko Yamamoto and Itaru Nii. Also at this conference, it was decided that the first general meeting should be held by the end of this month at the latest.

DROPPING REGIONAL SETUP

Government Seeks Allies Approval To Abolish Government-General

The Japanese Government has sought permission of the Allied Command to abolish its Regional Governments-General established this past June as a wartime agency to coordinate and control local administrations to cope with war development it was disclosed by PRO on Sunday.

A strictly bureaucratic structure, it makes no provisions for autonomous local assemblies existing in prefectures, cities and villages; the the Japanese now wish to replace it by a Regional Administration Office in simplified form. The Allied Command has demanded clarification of certain features of the Japanese memorandum requesting the change before it can be approved.

To Direct Food Control

Yoshitaka Namikawa, Director of the Economic Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, was appointed Director of the Foodstuff Control Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry under date of October 6. He was once Governor of Shiga Prefecture.

U.S. Soldiers Here In Excellent Health

All Japanese Returning Troops, Repatriates Examined to Check Diseases

American occupation troops entered Japan in excellent health and the medical department of the Army intends to keep them that way, according to the Public Relations Office. Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit, of Charlottesville. Virginia, chief surgeon in General MacArthur's Command, announced on Saturday that American medical officers have taken over supervision of quarantine facilities at all Japanese ports and that all returning Japanese troops and other repatriated Japanese are being carefully examined and inoculated to prevent their bringing in epidemic diseases from China and the Islands of the Pacific.

This safeguard, together with the extensive facilities already set up in Japan for the medical care of American troops and the fact that Japan itself is a temperate zone country, not afflicted with the diseases that go with the tropics, gives the Army medics a head start in keeping the troops in good health.

Even malaria is not prevalent in Japan or Korea, so the troops are even now being carefully and systematically taken off Atabrine, the quinine substitute that kept them in action in the malaria-ridden areas of the tropics.

Gen. Denit and his assistant, Col. Bruce P. Webster, of New York City, looking over the factors affecting the medical welfare of the American troops in Japan and Korea, believe the troops will enjoy about the same degree of good health that prevails among the troops in the United States.

This represents a vast change in the work required of the medical men from those days of combat in the fever ridden jungles and other heavy disease areas of the Pacific.

While the medics were hard put to look after troop health in these places, they will have the assistance in Japan and Korea of modern fixed hospital facilities, good buildings and other advantages that are impossible to obtain under combat conditions. The U.S. Army has already taken over in Tokyo, the St. Luke's Hospital, one of the largest and most modern missionary hospitals in the world.

The staffs of the Army general hospitals are being reorganized to accommodate the new improved health conditions incident to the transition from combat to occupations and the improved health conditions of the temperate zone. The emphasis has now been changed to the medical sections since battlefield surgery has given way to normal routing cases of illness.

The end of combat has also markedly decreased mental diseases, combat fatigue and other battle illnesses. Here in Japan contact with the civilian population and the improved opportunities for recreation and amusement go a long way toward keeping the soldier occupied and mentally fit.

All the rashes, prickly heat and skin diseases which caused so much discomfort in the tropics have already disappeared since the troops entered Japan and are no longer a threat.

Health of the troops is being further aided by the improved housing facilities available to them in the occupied areas. They are, or soon will be, living in barracks or billets in which there are adequate sanitary and laundry facilities. The days of washing in a steel helmet are almost over, and of course sleeping in a fox-hole, with all the health perils involved, is definitely out of style.

The common cold is expected to be about the worst that will hit the men here this winter so far as numbers are concerned. just as is the case in the States. The emphasis now is definitely on preventitive medicine, with an educational program directed to the troops on proper use of their new layer-type winter clothing.

And they'll get the same homely advice that they always got from mother back home—don't get your feet wet and for goodness sake keep that muffler around your neck; it gets almost as cold in Japan and Korea as it does in Chicago, Illinois.

Temporary Shops Under Construction on Ginza To Open on December 1

With the construction work on temporary foreign-style wooden buildings along the Ginza expected to be completed by the end of November, all the stores there are expected to be opened from December 1, reports the Mainichi. The plan for the reconstruction of the Ginza was formulated by the Ginza Federation and the actual task of construction undertaken by the Okura Company. Out of the 230 structures along the Ginza, 130 were burnt down and 40 others pulled down.

Silk Industrialists Oppose Authorities

Dispute Arises Over Abolition Of Special Company-Formed During War

Opposition is developing among the leaders in the silk industry to the idea of the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the dissolution of the Nippon Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company as one of the means to secure a return to conditions which existed in the silk industry two years ago before the company was founded, reports the Nihon Sangyo.

The silk-reelers take the position that the authorities responsible for an increased output of silk yarn should work through the Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company. They suggest the abolition of the Nippon Silk Yarn Control Company which in their view stands in the way of an increased output of silk.

The view of the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is expressed in a talk in the Nihon Sangyo by Director Yamazoe of the Silk Bureau.

He says that it is natural for the leaders of the Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company to oppose the idea of dissolving the company. The principal reason for the proposed dissolution of the company, he proceeds, is that it has performed its mission of planning the wartime production of silk and adjusting the silk industry to meet the needs of the war situation.

Mr. Yamazoe's opinion is that the dissolution of the company is necessary in order to ensure a return to the relationship that existed between the silk-grower and the silk-reeler, a relationship whose existence will guarantee the future of the silk industry under conditions which have come to prevail in the country.

It was Mr. Yomazoe's interview with the press, reported by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai on October 5, in which he outlined the policy of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry toward the silk industry of postwar Japan, that intensified the movement of opposition to the dissolution o fthe Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company among the industrialists interested, notably among the leaders of the organization.

In that interview Mr. Yamazoe said that there should be a return of conditions which existed in the silk industry before the establishment of the Silk Yarn Manufacturing Company in 1943.

Discussing the basis for supplies of raw silk to the reelers, he said it should be the actual business results made by them in 1942.

He also took occasion to announce that there are in Japan about 60,000 bales of raw silk, of which 45,000 can be exported. As to the silk in course of manufacture, he said that the manufacturers had been ordered to make it in a form suitable for export.

Nippon Army Suffered Lack Of Small Arms

Critical Shortage of Ammunition for Their Use Also Existed Before Surrender

Reports on Japanese Army ordnance, revealed in a summary by the Allied Supreme Command, indicate a critical shortage of small arms and small arms ammunition for Japanese troops existed for some time before capitulation, reported the Public Relations Office on Sunday.

Shortages of metal, coal, skilled labor, and a progressive breakdown of Japan's transportation system—plus bomb damage to arsenals subsequent to March 1945—had much to do with decreased small-arms production. But specifically the trouble lay with two factors unrelated to these obstacles:

The first was that, in 1942, Japan attempted to switch the calibers of two basic infantry weapons—the rifle and the light machine gun—from 25 to 30. Japanese productive capacity was incapable, states the report, of doing it successfully.

The second reason was a shortage of materials which forced the Japanese to adopt a steel shell case for the new .30 ammunition; the technical difficulties of drawing the steel for these small cases was never fully overcome, and production of rifle and machine-gun ammunition was very much curtailed.

On the other hand, the report continues, the Japanese had more ammunition for their heavy-grenade discharger (the so-called "knee mortar") than they could have used over a long period. There was also an explosive supply of ammunition for coast defense guns. But ammunition for anti-aircraft guns was inadequate, and by U.S. standards—the number of rounds available for field pieces as well.

Significantly, the Allied report concludes, many of the radiators removed from larger buildings for scrap several years back were found rusting in dumps when the war ended, indicating lack of coordination between Army, Navy and the civil government for utilization of resources for arms production.

Rugby Slated Nov. 3

Rugby will be revived in Tokyo sports circles, reports Domei. The first game is scheduled to be held in the baseball ground of the Meiji Shrine Stadium on November 3 by rugby players of the metropolis.

BAYONET PRACTICE BANNED

Other Military Field Trainings at Schools Also Abolished

The Education Ministry, which was previously ordered to abolish immediately all military training at schools, has also decided to abolish bayonet practise as well as other field trainings at national schools, girls' schools and women's colleges, the Mainichi reports, and subsequently Physical Bureau Director Jiro Arimitsu of the Education Ministry on Friday notified the principals of the schools and all prefectural governors to that effect.

Simultaneously, the same notification was also sent to the Japan Student Athletic Promotion Association and the Dai Nippon Butokukai.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

JAPANESE woman cook and amah wanted to work in foreign family in Karuizawa. Attractive wages. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa. Telephone Karuizawa 465.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history. Apply Box 7. Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED imported soap and canned provisions, in exchange for attractive Japanese "kakemono," painted by well-known artist. Apply Box 292. Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

HOUSE for rent in Karuizawa if complete with furniture including stove. wood, kitchen etc. bought. Apply House 1098, Karuizawa, near Police Station.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale. Apply Box 295. Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO folding iron beds and one mattress, one ice-box. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa. Telephone Karuizawa 465.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHOES for boys 3 and 4 years old. Exchange possible for foodstuffs. Apply Dorget, No. 866, Karuizawa, Telephone Karuizawa 465.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or hire, (by the month), small motor car, foreign make. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange for cigarettes all copies of Nippon Times from August 10th till September 30th. Apply Box 23, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945

The Liberties of the People

So much attention has been drawn to the resignation of the Higashikuni Cabinet and the formation of the new Cabinet under Baron Shidehara that the public has tended to overlook the permanent significance of the order from General MacArthur's Headquarters which set all these events in motion. It is known widely enough, of course, that this order calls for the removal of all infringements on civil rights and liberty of belief; repeal or suspension of all laws restricting freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of thought, and freedom of belief; release of all political prisoners, abolition of the "thought police", and the removal of the higher police officials. What should be more fully realized is that this order constitutes a veritable Magna Charta for Japan which has not only caused a cabinet change but which must eventually mean a complete revolution in Japanese political life.

To be sure, the action of the Allied authorities does nothing which the Japanese Government has not itself promised to do or which the Japanese people themselves have not been demanding. When Prince Higashikuni first took office as Prime Minister, he committed himself to the full respect of civil liberties, to freedom of thought and expression, and to the abolition of the "thought police", much to the satisfaction of the people. But unfortunately these promises were slow in materializing. There is no question of the good faith in which the promises were made, but it became apparent that the Government, tangled in its connections with the past and hampered by too many old-time officials who did not sincerely welcome change, was incapable of taking the necessary steps speedily enough. Hence it remained for the Allied authorities to cut the Gordian knot by their peremptory order and thus solve the whole problem at one stroke.

Therefore, however great the shame which the Japanese people may feel over their inability to dispose of the matter by their own efforts, the effects of the Allied action are thoroughly in accord with the commitments of the Japanese Government and are thus being enthusiastically welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people. And well may the Japanese people welcome the Allied action, for it is an action which opens up for them the possibility of a new life of unprecedented progress and happiness.

But it should be realized that the matter cannot simply end here. It should be realized that this is only the beginning, and there is much which the Japanese people themselves must do to carry on the process which General MacArthur's order has started. For it must be remembered that the establishment of individual rights and civil liberties was attained in the Anglo-Saxon countries by a long process of historical evolution involving the decisive emergence of the people over arbitrary authority. The same effect was achieved in France by the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man in the Revolutionary National Constituent Assembly of 1789. Whether achieved by a gradual process or by a sudden revolutionary outburst, both represented an irresistible upsurge of the people which overpowered the forces of special privilege.

In Japan, on the other hand, although there was universal dissatisfaction with the oppressiveness of the old order and although there was widespread desire for the emergence of the will of the people, the people were not powerful enough to assert themselves by their own efforts. It remained for an outside force, represented by General MacArthur's Headquarters, to do for the people what the people themselves should have done. This is obviously an artificial process, and the question naturally arises as to how permanently effective it will prove to be. Any action forced by an outside authority and maintained by foreign military power can necessarily be nothing more than a temporary expedient. To transform this temporary expedient into something permanent and truly indigenous is a task which can be performed only by the Japanese people themselves.

If there were no desire for personal rights and civil liberties on the part of the Japanese people, the action of the Allied authorities, however drastic, must be considered hopeless. But fortunately, such is not the case. Although the people were not strong enough to win the victory over their oppressors by their own action, they do possess a real desire to exercise their own will. Now that the Allied action has broken down the barrier, the Japanese people can undoubtedly at last make progress on their own power, and this is what they must do.

The first task will be to consolidate the initial gains which the Allied action has brought to the Japanese people. The Allied action has smashed the power of the old regime, but that action after all was negative. The Japanese people themselves must follow up with the constructive work of setting up a new structure to take the place of the old system which the Allies have cleared away. For instance, although it is proper that the notorious old Peace Preservation Law be wiped out, it is obvious that there should not be a complete vacuum which would invite anarchy and unbridled license. There must be new laws and new legal procedures and new political institutions which, while guaranteeing full civil rights, would assure the maintenance of peace and order. It is up to the Japanese themselves to create such a new system. They cannot expect the Allied authorities to continue with the further task of dictating such tasks also.

The road which the Japanese people will have to trod will be long and difficult, for they have far to go before they can catch up with the advanced nations of the West. For some time they may have to receive the support and guidance of outside influences until the necessary experience and self-confidence can be acquired. But in the long run, the liberties of the Japanese people will have to be maintained by the Japanese people themselves. For freedom is not something which can be thrust upon a people from the outside; it must be won and consolidated by those who are to enjoy it. Only then will it be merited, and only then can it be retained. The process which has been set in motion by the Allied authorities must be taken up and continued by the Japanese people as their very own for the sake of their own welfare. This is a task which the Japanese people must call on their new Cabinet to tackle immediately.

AWARDED TWO MEDALS

Private Crummet Wins Recognition For Heroism on Corregidor

A Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster, earned in two consecutive days of heroic action on Corregidor in April, 1942, have been awarded to Private Leland Crummett, Vale, Oregon, a liberated prisoner of war, says PRO press release.

Private Crummett was serving with the 60th Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft) Regiment when Japanese bombers scored several hits on two ammunition dumps and on a nearby battery position, burying several men alive. Exploding ammunition hampered rescue of the entombed men. Private Crummett, disregarding his own safely, voluntarily assisted in scattering the burning ammunition and extinguishing the fire. For this action he was awarded the Silver Star

Next day another bombing attack again set ammunition dumps on fire and Private Crummett again exposed himself to exploding ammunition and enemy aircraft to extinguish the fire. This earned him the Oak Leaf Cluster, awarded in lieu of a second Silver Star. Private Crummett already holds the Purple Heart for wounds received in action on Corregidor,

Vice-Home Minister Quits

Yoshimi Furui, Vice-Home Minister, tendered his resignation to Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki Saturday morning.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES

Industrial Reconstruction Will Be Ruled by the Potsdam Declaration

IV

Pottery making has an old history in Japan. As far back as can be traced in history some potters appear to have had their secret proprietary methods of production. In the Meiji Era, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, along with the advance in industry in general, pottery-making was industrialized, a procedure which was thought difficult of accomplishment, and today annual production amounts to from ¥60,000,000 to ¥100,000,000 in value, while exports amount to ¥50,000,000.

The chief places of production are Nagoya and Seto, both in Aichi Prefecture, and the eastern part of Gifu Prefecture. The quantity produced in these places amounts to about 70 per cent of the country's total production. Seto is so famous for pottery that the Japanese commonly call china-ware "Seto-mono." Besides the products named above "Kutani" ware of Ishikawa Prefecture, "Shimizu" ware of Kyoto Prefecture, and "Arita" ware of Saga Prefecture, are all famous though produced in small quantities only. Nagoya district is one of the largest pottery producing centers in the world.

Pottery was being made, in a crude form admittedly, at the time of the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, who lived about 650 B.C. At the time of the Emperor Suinin, that is, 66 A.D., a Korean prince was nationalized, and one of his retainers, who knew the potter's art, was able to give instruction on foreign manufacturing methods. Later, at the time of the Emperor Kammu, i.e., 781 A.D., pottery was imported from China, and the art made further progress.

In 1221 A.D., a man named Kagemasa Kato studied the art of pottery making in China.. When he returned, he settled in Seto village. Aichi Prefecture, and made chinaware of superior qualty, the origin of the present "Seto" ware.

After that, many master artisans arose and tea-things, rice bowls, pitchers, incense burners, etc., now of great rarity and value were produced.

In 1938 total production of chinaware amounted to ¥100,007,896, while there were as many as 6,674 factories and 58,116 employees. The value of total production including tiles and drainage pipes reached ¥131,6838,095.

Exports of Chinaware

Though exports of chinaware amounting to ¥1,300,000 were made as early as 1886 the exports business did not develop to any great extent until the Russo-Japanese War. In 1904, the Nippon Toki Kaisha, Ltd., was organized, to be quickly followed by the Toyo Toki Kaisha, Ltd. and the Nagoya Seitosho. Each of these companies established large mills with up-to-date equipment and began to produce chinaware on a big scale. Painstaking studies were made to improve the products and build up an export business, and these, together with other special factors, account for the remarkably large increase in exports. The special factors are:

(1) Japan is able to produce specially thin chinaware that other countries cannot.

(2) Japanese artisans are especially clever at their work.

(3) The cost of production is reasonable.

Just at the time when the industry was organized on a modern basis, the World War broke out. Pottery works in countries in Europe were closed down and exports from Japan increased by leaps and bounds. A temporary set-back was experienced when the War ceased, but a recovery was soon made and there was a steady growth until 1939 after which there was a falling off until 1932, when some slight gain was made over the previous year. Exports in 1938 declined on account of the State control of trade.

Glass and Glass Manufactures

As far as historical record shows, the art of glass manufacturing was developed in the Nara period, that is about 700 A.D. Later, technics of manufacturing were imported both from the South Sea Islands and China, and put into practice in Osaka, Kyoto and Tokyo, where the industry developed. After the Meiji Restoration, the Government established a model factory to encourage the development of the industry and various attempts were afterwards made to make glass and glassware both by the Government and by individual concerns, but it was not until after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, that the industry made any great progress.

Glass Tableware

Glass tableware was early manufactured in Kagoshima and the old province of Satsuma in Kyushu Island. After the Meiji Restoration it was manufactured by the Shinagawa Shoshi Seizosho (Shinagawa Glass Co.) which was under Government control. At present it is manufactured by the Fukushima Glass Co. organized in 1896, Koide Shoshi Seizosho (Koide Glass Co.) established in 1898, Marasa Glass Co., organized in 1918, and the Kawai Shoshi Shokki Seizosho (Kawai Table Glassware Co.) organized in 1920, etc.

Other Glass Article

Glass articles for scientific and medical purposes were manufactured as early as 1850. There are many manufacturers of these articles in Tokyo district.

The manufacturing of eye-glasses was first practised as early as 1600. In 1873, a certain Matsugoro Asakura from Tokyo, went to Austria and learned the art of manufacturing eye-glasses on modern principles. His son and several others are now manufacturing them.

Red glass was manufactured by the Kagoshima clan prior to the Meiji Restoration, and later by the Shinagawa Shoshi Seizosho, which was under Government control. Also a certain Tokijiro Iwashiro succeeded in manufacturing lenses for the use of searchlights, and light-houses. The right of manufacturing these lenses was later transferred to the Nippon Kogaku Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., (The Nippon Optical Science Industrial Co., Ltd.), Iwashiro's son later succeeded in manufacturing cut glass.

Glasses for optical work were mostly imported from Germany before the World War, but when the supply was cut off by the war, it was determined that "lenses for optical science must be produced at home at any cost." The Nippon Kogaku Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., to which all the results of studies made by the naval arsenal were transferred in 1914, and the Osaka Industrial Research Institute, which started research work in 1921, continued investigations. The Osaka Institute succeeded in 1925 in discovering a formula for manufacturing lenses, superior to German makes at reasonable cost. The Nippon Kogaku Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., also succeeded in finding a way to make these lenses.

Glasses for the chemical industry, that is, hard glasses, are manufactured in several mills in Japan. High grade hard glas which is not in any degree inferior to the best imported is now manufactured by several firms for thermometers, gauges and the chemical industry.

Sheet Glass

Though many efforts were previously made to manufacture sheet glass, it was not until 1904 that a Magoichi Shimoda, after two years of experimental manufacture, was successful in producing a product that could be put on the market.

In 1907, the Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., was organized in Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture, by the family of the late Baron Yanosuke Iwasaki. An expert and five skilled workmen were brought over from Belgium and commenced to manufacture sheet glass from 1909. The company struggled for 7 years against difficulties in technique and pressure of foreign competition, and in the end succeeded in producing about 120,000 cases a year. In 1914, a patent, which enabled the company to produce sheet glass by a mechanical process was brought from the American Window Glass Co., Ltd. and a factory was established at Makiyama in Tobata, Fukuoka Prefecture. On account of the cutting off of imports from Europe during the World War, the company not only increased production, but exported their products to places far afield as South Africa and London. In 1916, the company established a factory in Tsurumi, Yokohama, and in 1917 another in Yawata, Fukuoka Prefecture.

EXPORTS OF GLASS AND GLASSWARE
(Value in ¥1,000)

Kin	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1938 Quantity	1938 Value	1939 Quantity	1939 Value
Window glass in 1,000 sq. ft.	27,866	1,560	23,068	1,364	40,396	2,403
Thermos in 1,000 doz.	410	3,131	262	2,138	241	2,607
Glass bottles in 1,000 doz.	36,225	8,030	20,485	7,001	16,555	4,818
Glass cups in 1,000 doz.	8,942	5,064	6,311	3,583	7,488	4,567
Glass tableware in 1,000 doz.	2,238	2,541	1,831	1,571	1,241	1,351
Watch glasses in gross	146	183	148	172	139	159
Glass beads and balls in 100 kin.	26,640	1,432	2,130	1,223	1,619	1,305
Looking glasses in 1,000 pcs.	87,896	3,955	86	2,981	57	3,597
Spectacles in 1,000 pcs.	30,792	3,243	18,183	1,657	13,736	1,260
Other glasses and manufactures	—	6,296	—	4,195	—	4,988
Total	—	33,572	—	25,886	—	27,055

IMPORTS OF GLASS
(Value in ¥1,000)

Kinds	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1938 Quantity	1938 Value	1939 Quantity	1939 Value
Uncolored plate glass under 2.2 mm. in 1,000 sq. m.	590	584	54.8	71	0.1	0
Uncolored plate glass under 4 mm. in 1,000 sq. m.	18	107	7.7	52	0.5	4
Other uncolored plate glass in 1,000 sq. m.	46	609	14.6	565	1.3	96
Other plate glass in 1,000 sq. m.	72	292	16.4	71	0.1	28
Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net in 1,000 sq. m.	19	133	2.1	18	—	—
Dry plates for photography in 100 kin.	4	491	2	—	—	—
Others	—	1,770	—	1,721	—	1,259
Total	—	[illegible]	—	2,501	—	1,387

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. EDITORIAL COMMENTS

New York Times

The Far Eastern Commission

The agreement among the Allies to create a Far Eastern Commission to formulate Allied policy on Japan, which will almost certainly be followed by some kind of Allied Control Commission to supervise its execution is an important step in the right direction.

But as important as the agreement on the commission itself is the fact that it will include not only the big powers but also the smaller nations vitally interested in the Far Eastern settlements, among them Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, the Philippines and presumably India.

America has been the foremost exponent of the concept of one war fought in one world, on which it has based its proposals for joint control in all defeated or liberated countries, and there is no reason to make an exception of Japan. Likewise, though circumstances have made it the master of Japan, there is nothing to hide from the scrutiny of the world.

The extension of the Far Eastern Commission to the smaller states is a victory for international democracy and for the principle on which alone the United Nations can live and function. And the victory will be all the greater if it establishes a precedent for the settlement of other problems which have so far baffled the big powers trying to settle them alone and in secrecy.

The Jews in Germany

The report of Earl G. Harrison to the President on the manner in which our military forces in Germany are handling the displaced persons and especially the Jews, who were liberated from German concentration camps or peonage by our military victory, is a shocking one. Fortunately and properly, however, these conditions have improved according to high army officers in Germany.

In urging that special attention be given to the Jews still held Mr. Harrison voices a proposition to which most Americans, in common decency, will subscribe. It is not unreasonable to ask, as Mr. Harrison puts it, that those who have suffered most and longest be given first and not last attention.

Washington Star

U.S. Postwar Navy

In adopting a resolution favoring the maintenance of a postwar fleet of 1,079 combat ships, the House Naval Affairs Committee has in effect approved Secretary Forrestal's ideas on what is necessary for the security of the nation in the years immediately ahead.

Congress as a whole would do well to follow the lead of the House Naval Affairs Committee in resolving to keep the nation not only less strong than the times require—in the air and land as well as at sea.

Violence in Argentina

The latest actions of the Army clique dominated by the sinister figure of Colonel Juan Peron has filled its cup of iniquity overflowing. By its suspension of constitutional guarantee and mass arrests of outstanding citizens, this dictatorial regime, which came to power by violence and maintains itself by ruthlessness, stands forth in all its tyrannical lawlessness, brazenly defying civilized public opinion alike at home and abroad.

Obviously, such a regime is an intolerable anachronism in a world striving to establish and maintain universal standards of order liberty and justice. The precise method of remedying the situation is not easy to determine. Single-handed action by this country is virtually ruled out from the start, since it would excite repercussions both in Argentina itself and throughout Latin America which might have deplorable consequences.

The only safe and effective avenue of approach lies through cooperative action with unremitting encouragement to opposition elements within Argentina to solve the problem by themselves.

The announcement that the Export-Import Bank has made a definite commitment for a long-term loan of $50,000,000 to the Kingdom of Norway in which certain designated commercial banks are to participate is an important and hopeful indication that the problem of American financing abroad will be constructively handled.

The formula evolved for the Norwegian loan seems likely to be applied in other instances and the method is one calculated to obviate many objections made on both financial and political grounds, against long-term loans to foreign governments either by the various government agencies or by commercial banking institutions.

Springfield Republican

The London Conference

The tangible results of the London Conference of the Allied Foreign Ministers are bound to be small in substance and scope. Yet the sessions have performed a great service in eliminating the dark corners of the international field. The foreign ministers themselves have felt out each other's position from various points of view on numerous important and specific questions.

Likewise, such publicity as has attended the debates of the foreign ministers in common has been educational to the people of the United Nations. They are now better qualified to judge the validity or soundness of national policy in connection with the peace settlements from its attempted application to cases.

Japan's Merchant Shipping

The problem of Japan's merchant shipping, left conspicuously open in the published instructions from the White House to General MacArthur, is now emphasized by reports from American correspondents in Japan. They reveal in concrete terms that by the end of the war the destruction of Japanese cargo ships of any size whatever had become almost complete.

The simple solution which suggests itself is a severe limit, for some years at least, on the size of Japan's ships. This would exclude her from distant, high speed service and yet make her economic condition bearable.

The utter mockery of freedom and of honest government in accordance with the wishes of a majority, which is represented by the Farrell-Peron regime in Argentina, is now exposed by its so-called counter-revolutionary measure in throwing into jail most if not all of its leading opponents and critics.

Armed intervention from outside is not to be thought of because, however good the cause, that represents the sort of interference against which a peaceful world is determined and on the avoidance of which the hope of a peaceful world depends. But the danger is that Argentina herself will have to tread a bloody road before she can achieve her own destiny upon the basis anything approaching true democracy.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, October 8

FRESH REFORM WANTED

ASAHI—Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Prime Minister-designate, stated that he would neither go "good and slow" nor "clumsy and quick" but that he would adopt the policy of "good and quick" in organizing his Cabinet. It is a very good ideal. But the most important matter confronting him is to accurately grasp the vital points of the new situation and thereby establish a definite principle for the organization of his Cabinet, and if he can do this, a policy of going "good and slow" may not be altogether unacceptable. He also says that he wants to mobilize progressive men of talent. In this connection, we should like to have him clarify what is progressive.

Frankly speaking, Baron Shidehara, who acted as Deputy Premier 15 years ago when the then Premier Osachi Hamaguchi was seriously injured, may be classified as one of the men of the old camp. In those days scandalous struggles occurred between the Seiyukai and Minseito, and the March 15 plot took place. And again it may be recalled that at the time of the Wakatsuki Cabinet, internal discontent developed into the September 18 case as an international matter.

When viewed generally, this is found solely due to the combination of the acute desire for internal reform with the impulse for development abroad. One of the causes in this connection is certainly found in the ultra deflationist policy followed by Hamaguchi and Inouye, and in the extreme internal depression brought about by the world economic panic. This was, so to speak, nothing but a phenomenon suggestive of the last days of the political parties.

The cooperative movement between the Seiyukai and the Minseito toward the end of 1931 marks the last scheme to protect the political parties depending upon the principle of a coalition cabinet. But the scheme failed and Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Seiyukai chief, was ordered to form an independent Cabinet to replace the deflation policy with the inflationist one. Nonetheless, social inconsistency became more fierce and at last the May 15 case rose, putting an end to the era of the old political parties.

Why do we make this historical reflection? Because we see the necessity of warning the people not to go backward to the old age of 15 years ago. Further, it is because we consider that the situation would be serious if only old veterans who were active 15 years ago merely should line up as leaders of the new Cabinet.

We wish that Baron Shidehara will choose such Cabinet colleagues as are able to grasp the cardinal points for establishing a new Japan by means of reform. Otherwise, we cannot but fear that various reforms would not be to the point.

At this juncture, a fresh political sense is needed. A clear scientific analysis is necessary. And it is desired that the new Prime Minister should be sincere to the country and the Allied side and should also have courage and speed to propel a rational and practical policy. If not, the result would not only disappoint the people but dumbfound the Allied Powers.

Sincerity and the power to act are what both the country and the Allied side demand in place of mere pledges and gestures.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF JAPANESE POLITICS

Explanation of the Five Articles Of Charter Oath

IV

But it is not enough to confess a fault, unless it be corrected. The same Article did not stop with the sentence. There was another—"and follow the just ways of heaven and earth," which may be easily translated "obey the universal law." By this simple sentence hangs an important tale.

When Townsend Harris came to Japan as America's first Consul General and Minister, he had to cultivate an entirely new field of diplomacy. He had to teach the A.B.C. of international law. To the Japanese officials, to whom a foreign intercourse on terms of equality was unheard of, the very name "International Law" was unknown. They had believed each nation was absolutely sovereign and not subject to any common rule or law; but Harris told them there were laws that were binding on nations in war as well as in peace. The Japanese officials wondered who could have been so powerful as to dictate laws for nations to obey. When to this question he replied that Hugo Grotius wrote them, the reverence for the Dutchman knew no bounds. They had heard of Confucius as the founder of Chinese ethics and of Sakya Muni as the founder of Buddhism—but of Hugo Grotius' Law for nations to follow they had never heard before. There was no native name for such a system of laws or doctrines. If these were of general application throughout the world, they must be a universal way. Wankuo-Kungfa or Bankoku-Koho sent for a Chinese translation of Wheaton's Treatise on International Law, which bears the Chinese title Wankuo-Kungfa or Bankoku- Kono in Japanese pronunciation, "The Just (or Public) Law of All (literally, Ten Thousand) Nations." The treatise was indeed a revelation to the people who had entertained no dealings with other countries. The idea of laws that bind sovereigns seemed at first preposterous. But there they were, written down in black and white. Within a few years, edition after edition of the Japanese versions of the Chinese translation were published and as greedily devoured.

The framers of the Charter Oath were under the spell of Dr. Wheaton's treatise. They wished to convey the instruction that their country could not escape observing the laws that are binding on all nations. In putting this idea into the Oath, the framers, as was their wont in other articles, resorted to the use of words of wider connotation. Instead of using the term Koho, or Public Law, they preferred. Ko-do, the Just Way, for the Way and the Law were often convertibly used, both being considered fixed and immovable. Instead of the term Ban Koku, literally Ten Thousand Nations, itself a hyperbole, was used again a word of broader meaning, Ten-chi, Heaven and Earth, which is almost synonymous with Universal, General, Word-wide, International.

According to this exegesis, which I hope I have not strained beyond the bounds of truth, the injunction to obey the just ways of heaven and earth" was tantamount in practical politics to the observance of international law, written and unwritten.

Before proceeding to the next question, may I recapitulate the contents of the Five Articles of Oath, which by this time may strike the reader as a collection of politico-moral maxims. They are: (1) Democracy, (2) Unity and Solidarity, (3) Equality and Liberty, (4) International Amity, (5) Education and Nationality.

We shall now proceed to examine how near to these ideals we have approached in their practical application. I have intimated before that we have gone a long way. The common testimony of foreign observers that Japan changed in three score years from a mediaeval feudal oligarchy into a modern industrial first-class Power, makes any explanation on my part unnecessary. It will absolve me from the onerous task of playing a braggart. I do not believe in singing the praise of one's own country to be patriotism, any more than is abusing another country. It is a duty of the true patriot to study wherein his country fails, and to correct them by his own efforts. For there is no mental process in men or nations nobler and more glorious than to repent of their sins. men and such nations only who can climb Sinais, who can rise on their dead selves to loftier heights. The much praised transformation of New Japan began with the consciousness of her shortcomings, and if another Ishin is to take place, as some believe is necessary, fresh account must be taken of the shortcomings that have stolen into her political and social systems since the Ishin of Meiji.

(To Be Concluded)